To the Democracy of the State of New York: "When Democrats condemn the conduct of the organization with which they were once identified, it is proper that there should be an authorized statement of the rea-sons which actuate them, and of the aims and purposes of those who invite the support of their fellow citizens.

purposes of those who invite the support of their fellow citizens.

"The Democratic party from its formation, as exemplified by the teachings of its illustrious founders and leaders, in its formal actions and in the sentiments of the great mass of its adherents, has always contended for a faithful performance of public and private contracts, an honest currency, respect for and obedience to judicial authority, and that the creation of class distinctions, foreign to the genius of our institutions, would inevitably menace the mafety of the republic. While these principles do not embrace all the claims the party has on public regard they are its chief giory and have enabled it for a hundred years to win renown in the administration of public affairs, and overcome its too frequent adversities and mismanagement. Vindicated by two recent national victories, and disciplined by the stern lessons of former defeats, the party as a national organization could never more truthfully claim the virtues alluded to than at the time of the assembling of the late Chicago Convention.

"But for months prior to that event while the

"But for months prior to that event while the trusted guardians of Democracy were unsuspecting and relying on the conservative habits of the party, a conspiracy was progressing in distant States, supported by avariee on the one hand, and reckiese fanaticism on the other, to commit the party to the support of the un-Democratic decirines later enunciated in the Chicago piatform. Its first manifestations were in States where the leaders of the party from fear, or other ignoble motives, had dailied with or openly embraced the follies of populism: but in time the conspiracy blazed forth in every community where political and business discontents seemed to promise its success. During this time the Democracy of New York, faithful to the dectrines of the party, heeding the warnings of Seymour, of Tilden, and of Cleveland, and recalling the deceptive rise and early downfall of other like fallacies, prepared to meet the emergency and perform its duty. Finally, the party in New York was thoroughly aroused by the dauger it saw impending. The fullest discussion took place in the primaries called to choose delegates to the Saratoga Convention and in other party assembles.

"The Democratic press, let it be said to its But for months prior to that event while the

assembles.
"The Democratic press, let it be said to its credit, had been for months admonishing and declaring the issue. After mature consideration, so unanimous were the views of Democrats declaring the issue. After mature consideration, so unanimous were the views of Democrats in New York, that when the Convention assembled at Saratoga last June, it declared for every essential principle which, was later rejected from the Chicago platfogm, and still later embraced in that adopted at Indianapolis. And yet because we maintain that the principles declared at Saratoga and reiterated at indianapolis are too important and sacred to yield to the clamor of party regularity, we are now charged with attempting to disrupt the party. Let our fellow citizens compare the Saratoga and Buffalo platforms and judge whether inconsistency is not too mild a term to characterize the conduct of our critics, and whether it is a worse offence to disturb the cohesion of a party organization.

contrains and judge whether inconsistency is not too mild a term to characterize the conduct of our critics, and whether it is a worse offence to disturb the cohesion of a party organization, than to attempt to subvert its principles. Who among those supporting this movement, irrespective of the treatment he received from the Saratoga Convention, failed to give to the platform of that body his heartiest approval?

"The story of the Chicago Convention need not be retoid in detail. A majority of that misguided body defied and trampled under foot the chief principles of Democracy and in language too plain to be misunderstood, declared in effect against the inviolability of public and private contracts, in favor of dishonest currency, menaced judicial authority, withheld its approval from a Democratic National Administration which has sacredly kept every promise it made to the party and to the people, flouted the advice and warning of the worthiest leaders of the party, packed the Convention by the most reprehensible methods, selected a disciple of Robespierre to exult over the downfall of Democracy and the reinstallment of sectional hate, and finally, as a further earnest of its revolutionary character, nominated a candidate who is willing to be known as a Democrati in name, provided the party will cease to be Democratic in principles, and even now with implous mockery quotes the gospel of peace to justify his incitement of hatreds among a self-governed people—the happiest and most prosperous in Christendom.

"Against this onslaught the New York delega-

Against this onslaught the New York delegacontended with an energy which just ned
the hope that the party organization would meet
the emergency and maintain the honor of the
Democratic name; but in a moment of timidity,
which would have been forgiven if its later conduct had not been characterized by greater
weakness, instead of openly repudiating the
action of the Convention in the most significant
manner, the delegation chose merely to refrain
from further participation in the Convention
after the adoution of the platform, and later
united with other delegations in appointing a
committee of safety to consider and report a
plan of future action. Against this ouslaught the New York delega-

cuse, and chose delegates to Indianapolis. But in order, if possible, to avert the shame of a formal commitment of the party in New York to an approval of the Chicago platform, and to render still practicable a union of all Democrats in support of State candidates, the Syracuse Convention, after selecting delegates to Indianapolis, adjourned until after the Buffalo Convention, and without making State nominations. No one was left in doubt that if the Buffalo Convention should not approve the Chicago platform any proper nominees of that body for State candidates would be endorsed by the adjourned Syracuse Convention, and that a contrary result would follow in the event of such approval.

"The events at Buffalo are too recent to re-

euch approval.

"The events at Buffalo are too recent to require extended comment. Impelled by a fatal-ism which has no parallel in the history of poli-tics, the Convention lashed itself to the corps-of Populism, while the delegates stood by and exuited over the heroism of their own political suichle. When it is asked, "Why this offence exhibed were the heroman of their own boiltons suichie. When it is asked, "Why this offence against Democracy and consequent ruin of the organization?" the answer is: "We would rather ruin both than have the organization fall under the control of any one else than ourselves." Nearly twenty years ago, in the Capicul at Washington, when the party lay prostrate at the fest of the Electoral Commission, Jeremiah Black, broken in bealth and knowing he could not live to see the day of final triumph, said with the voice of prophecy: 'The Democratic party will retraise itself up like a strong man after sleep and shake its invincible locks in a fashion you little dream of now. And so we express the hope that the principles of Democracy, enshriced in the respect of a majority of the American people, are still there preserved.

spect of a majority of the American people, are still there preserved.

"Is the offence in the platform of the Buffalo Convention palliated, and are Democrats to be placated by the inharmonious opinions of its candidate—opinions so little respected, even by himself, that he will repudiate them by his vote? No. In the contradiction between the ulatform

candidate—opinions so little respected, even by himself, that he will reproduct them by his vote? No. In the contradiction between the platform and candidate we can discover the downfall of an organization which will permit itself to be thus flouted and deceived, but we can see nothing to command our respect.

"Acknowledging the humiliation which has been inflicted unon the Democratic party by the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions, we take up the task suspended at Syracuse, and call on all who would not have the American people shunned as lepers in the world of trade and commerce, and who believe 'it is the duty of the people to support the government, and not the duty of the government to support the people, that individual enterprise and achievment should not be blighted by the inclipient populism, once called protection, but now answering only the name—McKinleyism, that responsible Itemocratic State government in New York should supplant irresponsible Republican 'bossism' to unite in supporting the principles and nominees of the National Isamocratic party.

"Such are the chief reasons and motives which actuate us, and we confidently appeal for support to our fellow Democratic basis tus in reventing a second betrayal of our party."

At Syracuse Judge Kobert Earl of Herkimer as named as an elector at large. It has since

been learned that he is ineligible for the place, and the Convention last night elected in his place Throodore Bacon of Monroe county. Oewald Ottendorfer is the other elector at large. After that it was time to nominate the candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. It had been agreed during the afternoon that the best possible candidate of this Convention for Governor would be Daniel S. Griffin of Watertown, a neighbor and personal friend of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

The moment the Chicago Convention adjourned Mr. Griffin did not hesitate to proclaim his abhorrence of the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. It was the duty and pleasure of the Hon. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, to make the nominating speech for Mr. Griffin in last night's Convention. Mr. McKelway spoke of the sterling qualities of Mr. Griffin as a sound-money Democrat, and when Mr. McKelway declared of Mr. Griffin the following sentiments there were hearty cheers: "He believes that honesty,: "He is a Democrat of Democrats."

"He is a Democrat of Democrats."

"He believes in honest money; in the sacredness of pf. lic and private obligations; in the supremacy and in the purity of an unintimidated Judiciary."

"He is opposed to rapacity and rebellion."

"I nominate a man of the faith and county of Jefferson.

Judge Purcell of Jefferson county and that he



Robert Bissert of Queens county clambered upon the stage and made a speech, presenting the name of Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City for Governor. Mr. Bissert, among other remarks, said of Mayor Gleason:

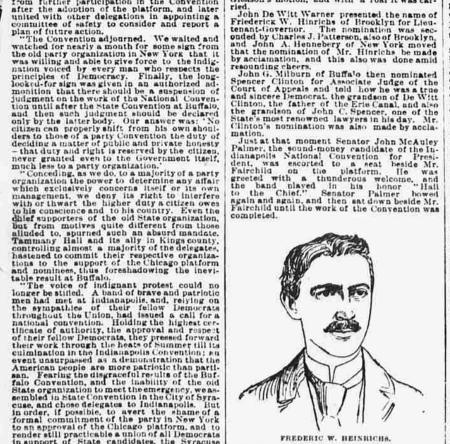
"He is a gentleman who has drove a car and who has conducted it, and who has made the railbed by which the car traveis on. He is a man among men, a full-fiedgred, a full-sized Democrat. He believes in a full-sized dollar. The man I propose is known in the State, all over the United States, and I have heard it mentioned lately in foreign countries with much respect. [Great cheers and laughter.] I am now speaking of Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City. [Cheers.]

"Mr. Gleason is not a lawyer, I believe, like Mr. Griffin, but I have been present when Mr. Gleason gave some good points to lawyers. The mere fact of receiving a dibloma doesn't make a lawyer. Men like Gleason is better qualified to represent the people than lawyers with large practices. Wherever Gleason's battle axe is known, Brileve me, there is a terror for him. My friends, you know that Gleason is no experiment. He has been thrice tried, and he always turns right side up with care. There is not a child in school in the United States but honors Gleason." [Cheers and laughter.]

Even Mayor Gleason had to laugh at the ardor of his friend Blissert, but when Blissert ended he rose, and in response to the cries of the delegates and the audence he climbed upon the platform. Mr. Fairchild formally introduced him, and the Mayor took a glass of water, whereupon one of his enthusiastic supporters shouted: "Don't take water, l'audy." When he could be heard from the laughter that followed Mr. Gleason said:

"I need scarcely say how deeply sensible I am of the honor of a greeting from you tonight. I am satisfied with anything from this Convention. I would be satisfied if this Convention nominated me for the humble office of covernor if only by pediators beday. I told David B. Hill at Saratoga when I was kicked out of the Convention becaus DANIEL G. GRIFFIN.

John De Witt Warner presented the name of Friederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn for Lieu-tenant-Governor. The nomination was sec-ouded by Charles J. Patterson, also of Brooklyn, and John A. Hennebery of New York moved that the nomination of Mr. Hinrichs be made by acciamation, and this also was done amid resounding cheers.



PREDERIC W. HEINRICHS.

This was quickly done, when Permanent Chairman Fairchild appointed the following sound-money Democrats of the State to notify the candidates of their nomination: the candidates of their nomination:
Roswell P. Flower of Jefferson. E. M. Shepard of
Ringa George J. Mages of Schuyler, Henry A. Rich
mond of Erie. William A. Poucher of Osseon, Simeo
Holroyd of Athany. William A. Beach of Ononday.
Francis Lynch of Orange, Howard B. Bayne of Rich
mond, and Charles S. Fairchild of New York.

The Congress district electors named by the Convention are:
Dist.
1-P. J. Gleason.
18-2-0. W. Wingste.
19-3-J. A. Murtha.
4-H. W. Sherili.
21-6-J. E. swanstron.
22-6-J. J. Stanlon.
23-7-F. Boelman.
24-7-P. Boelman.
25-E. J. Dunphy.
26-J. J. Stanlon.
27-10-free. Turker Harrison.
27-11-free. Turker Harrison.
28-12-John Fennel.
29-John Fennel.
29-John B. Crimmins.
29-John B. Gridows.
31-John R. Fellows.
31-John M. Fellows.
31-John M. Fellows.
31-John M. Fellows. Hist.
18-Henry L. Young.
19-Charles D. Hulnes.
20-Oscar L. Hosey.
21-James Shanahan.
22-Warren Curtis.
23-Henry Gray.
44-Charles W. Avery.
45-Eugene H. Woolworth.
26-teorge W. Harlow.
27-Lonis L. Thurwachter.
28-Hugh C. Hoyt.
30-John M. Hastings.
31-(sorge W. Arcuer.
32-John Irthacser.
33-Edwid H. Huteninson.
34-E. W. Chamberlin.

16—Frederick Potter.
18—Effective Potter.
18—Effective Potter.
18—Effective Potter.
18—Ewild Hatteninson.
17—Russell Hedley.
34—E W. Chamberlin.
Then a committee was appointed to look after the legal end of the campaign. A resolution endorsing the Indianapolis ticket and the indianapolis piatform was adopted with enthusiastic cheers. Then Chairman Fairchild introduced Gen. Palmer in a pleasant little speech, in the course of which he compared the good things England had with the good things America had. She had a Grand Old Man, he said. America had two Grand Old Man, and they were the candidates of the only Democratic party. The audience jumped up and howled and shrieked enthusiastically as Mr. Fairchild presented Gen. Palmer. It was a full minute before the General could proceed. When he could he said:

"A distinguished Senator of the State of Missouri said recently: 'It is the duty of a Democrat to first vote the ticket and afterward to read the platform.' I congratulate myself this evening ou addressing a Convention composed of delegates of the Democracy of New York that read the platform first and oppose it and will not vote its ticket."

"That's true," shouted a man in the gallery, and the crowd cheered.

"We have read the platform of all the conventions that have nominated Bryan," went on Gen. Palmer. "There are three of them. They agree on one solitary point, that is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 10 to 1. They do not sarree on all the other points, but they agree on this point.

"I repeat that we have read the platform and we refuse to abide by the action and we refuse to other for their candidates. We are independent Democratic citizens of the United States (great cheering) and we value the privilege of being independent Democrate. At all events.

we are not Populists, nor are we Republicans. We are Democrats."

The obsering was renewed, half the crowd jumping up in their seats to do the cheering. Gen. Patiner said he wouldn't attempt to analyze the various platforms on which Mr. Bryan was running, but he asserted that there were certain "cardinal, essential, vital doctrines" that belonged to Democracy. The first was that manly honesty is at all times the best policy both for parties and individuals.

"We know something of the difficulties under which the peope have suffered, but we do not invite them to repudiation. We invite them to honesty-to Democracy."

The General went on and told of twice in the history of the State of Illinois when the State was deep in debt, when it had a chance to repudiate its debts, and when the prooper of the State spurned the chance and paid the debts. In each case tremendous prosperity followed the act of honesty.

"The lesson to be taught now," he said, "is to be honest and resolute, and prosperity will return."

"Il ask that the people of the United States

turn."
"Il ask that the people of the United States settle this question once for all. Mr. Bryan says that the fight is to go on. He don't know as much as some of us graybeards. If the American people are true to themselves they will bury free sliver, repudiation, and Bryan beneath a majority from which they will never emerge."

will bury free silver, repudiation, and Bryan beneath a majority from which they will never emerge."

The crowd was on its feet again shouting. When he could the General proceeded:

"Let us settle this question in November once and for all, that it may never spring up again to disturb and threaten the American people."

He talked a bit about the evils of free silver, and then getting back to the repudiation candidate he said:

"These three Conventions that approved repudiation had no trouble about the ticket. They all concurred in the idea that Mr. Bryan was the logical candidate for them. The Populists accepted Bryan. Why? Why, because he was a Populist. The free-silver men accepted lim. Why? Why, because he was a free-silver man. The Chicago Convention accepted Bryan. Why? Why, because he called himself one of that peculiar stripe that controlled the Chicago Convention. The fact is, there is no difference between the Democracy of Chicago, the Populism of St. Louis, and the free silverism of St. Louis. They are all of one flesh, born of one parentage. It is said that the three have fused, Of what use would it be for them to fuse when they are all one and the same. They sleep in the same cradle, and at the next election will all be damned together."

The cheering was renewed again. The Gen-

one and the same. They sleep in the same cradle, and at the next election will all be damned together."

The cheering was renewed again. The General got back on the evils of free silver when he resumed. He dwelt at length on the point that there was no power on earth that could make fifty cents addilar by simply saying so. The Government might as well declare that a bushel of wheat was worth a gold dollar, and try to enforce that edict, as to declare that fifty cents' worth of silver was worth a gold dollar under free colnage. It might better declare that, because if it could succeed in carrying out the thing more persons would be benefited by it than would be benefited by the number of farmers to mine owners, he thought, was considerably more than sixteen to one, and that caught the crowd. He reviewed the years of silver agitation and declared that he believed the silver mine property was at the present time the most dangerous element to American prosperity. He concluded with an admonition to go to the polis on election day and speak out convictions. He ridiculed the attempt to whip the Democracy into line for a platform and a ticket that was not Democratic.

Just before he had finished he picked up his hat and twirled it in his fingers. The crowd took that as an indication that the Convention

but before he had missind he picked up his hat and twirled it in his fingers. The crowd took that as an indication that the Convention was over, though it had been intended to have some other speeches. The conclusion of the speech was grested with cheers, and everyholy started without the formality of a motion to adourn.

Outside the hall the cheering was done all over again, and all the Democrats said it was the finest Convention they had ever attended.

Gen. Paimer will leave for his home in Springfield, Ill., at 11 o'clock to-day.

FOR AN HONEST DOLLAR. The Money Plank on Which Griffin and

Hinrichs Stand. This is the money plank of the platform adopted by the sound-money Democratic Convention which met in Syracuse on Aug. 31, and which reconvened in Brooklyn last night for the

nomination of candidates: "In proposing to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the relative market values of silver and gold are now in the proportion of 32 to 1, the Chicago platform threatens a partial repudiation of that public debt, the validity of

which the Constitution declares shall not be questioned."
"We repudiate the Chicago platform because it proposes to substitute for our present standard of value, which is equal to the best in the world, an unstable and depreciated standard, which has been rejected by every civilized and prosperous and commercial nation and which would put us on a monetary level with China, Mexico, and other countries where labor is no-

Mexico, and other countries where labor is notoriously underpaid.

"The Chicago platform declares against gold
monometallism and advocates legislation which
must inevitably lead to silver monometallism.
It advocates a monetary system which would
offer an unlimited field of speculation to the
capitalist, but would materially reduce the purclassing power of every dollar paid to the wage
earner, and punish honest thrift by depreciating the value of every savings bank deposit and
every life insurance policy. It advocates liberal
pensions and at the same time seeks to impair
the value of every sension taid by the flower. pensions and at the same time seeks to impair the value of every pension baid by the Govern-ment. It condemns the only method provided for keeping inviolate the national credit and for assening inviolate the national credit and favors a policy which must result in partial re-pudiation of the public debt. It disapproves of the issue of national bank notes secured by the pledge of Government bonds, and suggests no substitute therefor except unlimited paper money, redeemable in debased and fluctuating

"We hold that it is the duty of the Govern "We hold that it is the duty of the Government of the United States, in the exercise of disconstitutional functions in respect to colonage and currency, to follow and not to force the preferences of the people. The gold standard is a monetary fact which cannot be changed by act of Congress. In the face of the long-continued existence of that standard in the United States, and the unmistakable world-wide selection of cold in preference to silver as a monetary standard, any attempt to tamper with that standard is vicious in principle, dishonest in practice, destructive of confidence, and thoroughly un-Democratic. We are therefore in favor of a firm and unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard of value so long as that standard continues to be a monetary fact."

STURDY DEMOCRATS BOTH.

The Sound-money Candidates Have Both

Bone Battle for Their Party. Daniel G. Griffin is a native of Watertown. N. Y., and one of the most conspicuous lawyers ir, that place. He was at one time the law partner of Wilbur F. Porter, the candidate of the Buffalo Popocrats for Lieutenant-Governor, and of Denis O'Brien, formerly Attorney General and now a Judge of the Court of Appeals. At present he is practising law in partnership with Joseph Mullin, present Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Republican State Senate. Mr. Iriffin was President of the Democratic State Committee in former years, and has also acted as Chairman of its Executive Committee. Mr. Griffin was one of the first Democrats in the State to repudiate the Chicago platform and its candidates. Mr. Griffin has fought the battles of his party in his own district, which is overwhelmingly Republican, and is a campaigner of

wide experience. Frederic W. Hinrichs was born in Brooklyn on Sept. 12, 1851. His father is Charles A. Hinrichs, who came to this country from Germany over fifty years ago. His mother was born in Brooklyn. His parents lived for a time in Germany, and he attended a school in Dresin Germany, and he attended a school in Dreaden. Afterward he attended Prof. Deghuse's Academy, from which he graduated with distinction. From there he went to Bryantand Stratton's College for a business. Training and laterentered his father's business. He did not sincy a commercial life, however, and a few years later he became a student at Columbia College in the law department. He was graduated there, and then took a course in civil law at one of the German universities. When he returned he took an active interest in politics and was conspicuous in Brooklyn as a reform Democrat. He was President returned he took an active interest in politics and was conspicuous in Brooklyn as a reform Democrat He was President of the Young Men's Bemocratic Club, but never held public office until the inception of Mayor Scnieren's reform administration. He was then appointed Registrar of Arrears in the Cabinet, and a week ago his successor, Henry A. Powell, appeared before the Aldermanic Budget Committee for an extra appropriation, stating that his predictesor, Mr. Hinrichs, had used too strict economy in the administration of the office. He is a delegate to the General Committee of the National Democratic party in Kings county and a momber of the Executive Committee. He belongs to the Hamilton and Riding and Driving Clubs. Mr. Hinrichs is a bachelor.

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THACHER MUST BE BEATEN

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PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNING. Successful Candidates Have Usually Let

Others Do the Talking for Them. It is not one of the unwritten laws of politic that a candidate for President of the United States should refrain from campaign speaking, for many candidates have taken the stump; but they are far outnumbered by the candidates who found it judicious and desirable to let others do their campaigning for them and explain to the voters of the country the various issues involved and the claims and qualifications of the various candidates. In the early years of the republic there were, of course, no direct elections for the Presidency, and it was not until 1824, in fact, that a majority of the States chose their electors by direct vote, six exceptions to the rule in that year (there were then twenty-four States only) being New York, Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, Lonisiana, and Vermont. In that contest Henry Clay, long noted for his ability as a campaign orator, was for the first time a candidate, and to Mr. Clay, more, perhaps, than to any other States, was due the rule of a speaking canvass for numinees to high office. Mr. Clay was a man of stalwart and distinguished aspect. He had a singularly strong and clear voice and much of the personal magnetism afterward ascribed to the late James G. Blaine, who was also, when a candidate for the Presidency in 1884, a forceful, effective, and diligent cam-

paigner. In the early years of Presidential campaigning the number of important places to be visited by cannidate was materially smaller than is the case now. Two cities only, New York and Philadelphia, had in 1830 more than 150,000 population. The largest city of the United

the case now. Two cities only, New York and Philadelphia, had in 1830 more than 150,000 population. The largest city of the United States had little more than the present population of Newark and the second largest city of the United States had considerably less population than Jersey City. Roston, Baltimore, and New Orleans were the three other cities of importance to which candidates in quest of votes went, and the time required for going from one to another was considerably longer than is the case to-day.

In the electoral campaign of 1836 Daniel Webster, foremost, in the opinion of many, among the crators of America, was a candidate, and Lewis Cass, an effective speaker and campaigner, was the Democratic candidate in 1848. Mr. Webster and Mr. Cass, like Mr. Clay and Mr. Baine afterward, failed of election Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and Mr. Douglas, his Democratic competitor in the same contest, were vigorous and popular speakers, and prior to the Presidential election had made a Joint canvass of Illinois, speaking against each other on the same Issues that, predominated in the election of 1860. Of the two Mr. Douglas had, probably, a higher rank in the general opinion than Mr. Lincoln, whose homely but convincing speech attracted many, was at no time rejuctant to acknowledge; but Mr. Douglas's ability as an orator proved of no account in the Presidential election, in which he carried one State only Missouri. Gen. Grant. the Republican candidate in 1808 and 1872, was not a speaker, and he made no canvass in either of those years. His two competitors, however, Mr. Seymour and Mr. Greeley, were veteran campaigners, and Mr. Reyeniur was noted everywhere as a forid and convincing speaker. Mr. Greeley, in the campaign of 1872, made, as Mr. Bryan is doing, a speaking tour of many American cities. He attracted, especially in Pennsylvania, large crowds, and there was a widespread demand to see and hear him. But it did not materialize in votes, Gen. Garfield did some campaigning in the precedime election. Gen. Hancock was

GOVERNORS AND THE PRESIDENCY. The Influence of State Governments Not Sc

Great as Usual This Year. In former Presidential elections, the influence of State administrations was generally held to be important, if not always decisive, where the battle between the two political parties was close, and the influence of the Governorship, with at-tendant power and patronage, was thrown on one or the other side. This year, however, a somewhat paradoxical state of affairs may be said to exist, for in some of the certain States. the Governor and his administration are out of harmony with the general course of the voters. In Colorado, for instance, which, it is admitted by both parties, will be carried by Bryan, though there is a disagreement as to how large the Popocrat majority will be, there is a Republican Governor, and all the State officers are Republicans, too. In Delaware, which the McKinley managers believe will certainly be in the Republican column this year, the Governor is a Demograt and all the State officers, with the exception of the State Treasurer, are Democrats, too. In Illinois, on the other hand, where the Republicans are expecting a large majority for McKinley, there is a Democratic Governor in office and, as in Delaware, all the State Departments are in the hands of the Democrats, except that of State Tressurer, Indiana is another State on which the Republicans are counting, and yet the Gover-

the Republicans are counting, and yet the Governor is a Democrat, and the Lieutenant-Governor
and other State officers are Democrats as well.
But in Idaho, which is almost certain, on the
silver issue, to vote for the Bryan electoral
blacet from present indications, all the State
officers, from Governor down, are Republicans.
Montana has a Republican Governor, and so
has South Dakota, both States inclined toward
populism, while West Virginia, carried by the
Republicans in the Congressional fight of last
year by 13,000, has a complete Democratic
State Administration from Governor to School
Superintendent.
Two Governors are Populists—Holcomb of
Nebraska and Sadier of Nevada. The former,
who was elected with Popucratic support, is a
Bryanite, but the other officials of the Nebraska
State Government, excepting only the Adjutant-

who was elected with Popocratic support, is a Bryanite, but the other officials of the Nebraska State Government, excepting only the Adjutant-General, are Republicans. In Nevada, where silver is the predominating "local question," politics are somewhat mixed. There are four parties in the State, the Silverites, who are most numerous: the Republicans, who come next; the Populists, who come third, and the Democrata, who come fourth. The State Administration is pretty weil split up and these partisan differences have not stopped short of the Judiciary. There are three Judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada. One is a Republican, one a Silverite, and one a Democrat. The Populists have no representation upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Nevada, and it is even said that the proposed increase in the number of Judges from three to four, to give them a chance of representation, has been stalled by the objection of the Problitionists of Nevada, who are not formidable numerically, yet strong enough to be heard in a fight. There were eighty-mise of them in the Presidential election of 1862, but their sparseness does not seem to be a lastjanificant when the fact is taken into account that the Cleveland and Sevenson electoral ticket polied in the whole of Nevada, a big State, only 714 votes. In New Jersey, recarded as a certain McKinley State, some of the most important State officers are Republicans.

REMAN. RALLEGAD ATTORNEY.**

BRYAN, RAILROAD ATTORNEY.

Not for Gould's M. P. Only But for Haines's Little Rallroads. William Jennings Bryan takes great delight in larruping soulless corporations, particularly railroad corporations. It has been shown that he was at one time on the pay roll of the Mis-souri Pacific Railroad as an attorney, but it is not generally known that he was an all-round not generally known that he was an all-round railroad attorney, and was connected in a similar way with other railroad enterprises.

A man who served in Congress with Mr. Bryan was Charles D. Haines of the Ninsteenth New York district. Mr. Haines is the President of or the majority stockholder of a lot of small railways, and Mr. Bryan has been in his employ as an attorney for his corporations. Mr. Haines, when asked yesterday about his experience with Mr. Bryan as a corporation lawyer, said that Mr. Bryan as a corporation lawyer, said that Mr. Bryan was a personal friend, and that he did not wish to talk about the matter.

Sound-money Parade on Oct. 31. The Business Men's Republican Association which is to parade on Oct. 31, concluded last night to change its name, and will hereafter be known as the "Business Men's Republican and Sound-money Association." The reason for the

SINJUN OFFERS TO DO IT IF NO-BODY ELSE WILL.

Very Likely It Will Be Done Somehow-Of Course, if He Won't Withdraw, Tammany Will Support the "Regular" Candidate, Eh !- He's as Regular as Bryas.

Tammany's leaders were very dumb yesterday on the subject of the effort to force the with-drawal from the State ticket of John Boyd Thacher, the Popocratic nominee for Governor The committee appointed on Tuesday night by the State Committee to notify Mr. Thacher of his nomination will perform their duty tomorrow at Albany, and the Tammany leaders have resolved on a policy of silence until then. Boss Shechan would not ear a word vesterday. Neither would the mouthplece of the organization, Senator Grady. At the meeting of

the State Committee on Tuesday he said: "It matters not what the action of this com-mittee may be, Tammany Hall has taken her stand. Through the voice of her leader she has spoken. She is opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Thacher, and her opposition to him will be manifested at the polls should be determine to continue in the field."

The opposition of Tammany Hall to Thacher has encouraged the few members of the Populist and the Silver parties in the State to assert themselves. William P. St. John, who, besides being the Treasurer of the Popocratic National Committee, is the boss of the so-called Silve party in this State, said yesterday. "That Albany man must be beaten. I will

see that it is done. If Thacher stays on the ticket the People's party will make the race with their candidates, and I can call the Silver party together at any time to endorse their ticket or to nominate one of its own. In any

Thacher."

The plea has been made by Tammany orators that Bryan should be supported because he is the "regular" Democratic nomines for President. Thacher seems to be rather regular, too.

The Popocratic State Committee, which has accepted the invitation of Treasurer-Sinjun of the National Committee to share his rooms in the Hotel Bartholdi, will open headquarters for business next Monday. Chairman Danforth of the State Committee and Clerk Calvin J. Huson will be in charge. The Campaign Committee has not yet been named, but it is understood that John H. Mason will be Chairman.

They Will Nominate a State Ticket of Their

Own, but Will Support Bryan. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 24.-Lawrence J. Mc-Parlin, Secretary of the State National Executive Committee of the People's party, to-day sent to the People's party press this announce

ment of the party's plans:
"The committee of five named by the Syracuse People's party Convention met with repre sentatives of the Democratic State Committee at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept 16 and 17, and a satisfactory 'union of forces' on the electoral ticket was agreed upon. The People's party will have a State ticket of their own.

"John Boyd Thacher is a goldbug, and the Democratic Convention at Buffalo knew it when they nominated him. Our committee, the Oxfords and Olive Green..... \$15.00 Labor Union, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and Silver Club committees present at that Convention as conference committees with like committees of the Dem ocratic Convention, constantly reminded the Democrats of the fact that Mr. Thacher was a

Democrats of the fact that Mr. Thacher was a goldbug.

"All elements, including the People's party representatives, agreed to endorse William Sulzer for Goverhor and the whole Democratic State ticket except Judge of the Court of Appeals if Mr. Sulzer was nominated for the office of Governor.

"The apparent conflict in the Democratic party is child's play to hambouzle the people. The organization—the machine—in control of the party to-day in this State is opposed to the election of William I. Bryan as President of the United States. The conflict in which the Democratic State Committee is engaged has for its object the disheartening of true silver men, the demoralization of united party effort, and the defeat of William J. Bryan.

"The ticket nominated by the People's party of the State of New York is the only free-silver ticket in the State to-day, and will so stand to

icket in the State to-day, and will so stand to BRYAN DOESN'T SUIT TURNER.

The English Anarchist Says His Free-stlver Nostrum Is a Frand, Anarchist John Turner of London, England, talked to a large audience in Clarendon Hail last night. He had this to say on the currency

question:
"The question of currency cannot settle the labor problem. The West is silver crazy. The farmer sees prices fallen, and believes silver will save him. Free coinage may at first boom silver, but it will gradually sink to its proper may derive from free silver? Will it be the wage earner of the East?

"Bryan has not mentioned the farm laborer in any of his speeches. He only talks of the farmer. This political fight is all hypocrisy. It is a quarrel between two thieves as to their share of the plunder. Neither the lemocrats nor the Republicans love the workingman as they profess.

"The talk of both parties about the interests of work people is all fraud and humbur. Neither free silver, protection, nor free trade will put one-fifth of the men out of work into employment.

will pit one-first employment.
"I feel a contempt for free silver and despise the gold standard. Who shall control industry, not who shall control the currency, is the issue for the betterment of the condition of the work-

MAYOR STRONG MAKES A SPEECH. Says the Chicago Platform Will Be Stamped with the fron Heel of Damnation.

Mayor Strong made a speech last night at a Republican mass meeting held outdoors in front of the Blaine Club, in West Twenty-fourth street. He said:

"I didn't come here to make a speech, but I must say that this campaign is one of the most singular since 1860 or 1864. It is a patriotic campaign. The trouble is that we have too much money. The money is locked up by people who are arraid to put it out in circulation because they are afraid that the Populist candidate nominated at Chicago will be elected.

"The people from New York who left the Chicago Convention were enposed to the platform more than to the candidates. We will sink that platform so deep in November that it will be sunk forever. Democrats will help us sweep that platform from the face of the earth. By Democrats I mean the old Ismocrats, the honest Democrats. We will stamp the Chicago platform with the iron heel of damnation. We don't want any legislation to depreciate any of our money." nuch money. The money is locked up by peo-

COLLEGE MEN'S MASS MEETING. A Committee Appointed to Arrange for

Sound-money Demonstration, A conference was held last night at Delnonico's to consider arrangements for a soundmoney mass meeting of the college graduates of this city. Among those at the conference were Thomas Tacher, President of the Yale Alumni Association; Robert L. Harrison of the Execu-tive Committee of the Alumni Association of tive Committee of the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, Charles Bulkley Hubbull, President of the Williams Alumni Association: Francis Lawton, President of the Brown Alumni Association; Jesse Grant Roe of Lafaystet, James McKeens Hodwine, Hugh L. Cole of Frinceton, G. S. Coleman of Wesleyan, Dr. A. N. Brockway of Hamilton, and Robert G. Cooke of Lehigh University. Charles Hukley Hubbell acted as Chairman of the meeting. Thomas Tacher, James Bodwine, and Charles Bukley Hubbell were appointed a committee to arrange for the meeting. The same committee will also undertake to estab-lish a permanent of anization. lish a permanent of anization.

Sound-money Meeting in Tuckaboe. The East Chester McKinley and Hobart Club, many of the members of which are soundmoney Democrats, held a largely attended money Bentales, meeting last night in Tuckahoe, West-chester county. The speakers were John Roomey of Hrooklyn and the Hon Creweil Mc-Loughlin of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. The majority of those present were workingmen. John A. Riley presided.

The KNOX Hat Fall Styles Now Ready.

PERFECT IN PATTERN, MATERIAL, FIT AND WORKMANSHIP. Mail Orders will receive prompt and careful attention

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461, 463, 465, and 467 Broadway, Corner of Grand Street.

CONSISTING OF MEN'S High-Grade

Clothing

and Furnishing Goods,

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ONE-HALF OFF Tredwell & Slote's Former Prices,

At TREDWELL & SLOTE'S Former Stores. Broadway. Corner of Grand Street.

For forty years Messrs. Tredwell & Slote have catered to the high-class trade in

ready-to-wear clothing.	Here are some	of the good	things at	this sale:
Suit	s.	1	Men's	Furnishings.

Tredwell & Slote's Tredwell & Slote's Our Prices. \$1.50 White Dress Shirts..... \$40.00 Imported Vicuna and Hock-anum Worsteds, in Stripes \$20.00 \$1.50 Colored Shirts, with Cuffs \$2.00 Fisk, Clark & Flagg Braces.... \$35.00 English Whipcords and Bannock burns and Imported \$17.50 50c. Genuine Guyot Suspenders ... \$2.00 Cheviot Pajamas..... \$3.00 French Flannel Night Robes \$30.00 Scotch Plaids and Fancy Wor- \$15.00 75c. Fancy and White Night Shirts. \$1.50 Imported Golf Hose..... \$2.00 Fisk, Clark & Fingg Chev-rette Gloves..... \$1.50 Perrin's Imported Gloves..... \$15.00 Mixed Caselmeres and Chev- \$7.50

\$1.00 \$1.50 American Made Gloves...... \$1.00 American Made Tan Gloves. \$1.00 Fink, Clark & Flagg Neckwear. \$4.00 Brooklyn Knitting Mills Fine Natural Underwear.

\$3.00 Brooklyn Knitting Mills Sweaters, assorted colors..... \$1.00 Ribbed Underwear, assorted shades..... 50o. Fine Umbrellas and Canes, silver trimmed, at half-off marked prices. A large line of Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets and House Coats at haif-off prices.

Our Prices.

81.50

88.00

.75

Dress Cutaway Coats and Vests.

\$30.00 Corkscrews and Diagonals.... \$15.00 \$25.00 Mixed Vicuna, silk lined...... \$12.50 \$20.00 Black Cheviot and Vicuna.... \$10.00

\$14.00 Clay Worsteds, black...... Bicycle Suits.

\$18.00 Fancy Cassimeres..... \$16.0 Homespuns.... \$14.06 Mixed Cheviots..... \$12.00 Cassimeres..... \$8.00 Cassimeres and Cheviots......

\$6.00 Cassimeres and Cheviots.....

Trousers. \$10.00 Rocks, Globes, Worsteds and \$5.00

\$30.00 Foreign Beavers, Chinchillas \$15.00 and Cheviots. \$10.00 \$8.00 Scotch Cheviots and Fine \$4.00 Striped Worsteds....... \$3.00 Cassimeres for Business....... \$3.00 Open Saturday Evening Until 9 o'Clock.

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Overcoats.

\$50.00 Foreign Beavers and English Meltons, Blue, Black and \$25.00

\$20.00 Kerseys and Chinchillas \$10.00

Fall Overcoats.

\$30.00 Imported Coverts and Black \$15.00

\$20.00 English Covert Top Coat, \$10.00

\$15.00 Covert Cloths...... 87.50

Ulsters.

\$40.00 Worumbo Chinchillas and \$20.00

\$15.00 Kerseys and Chinchillas

\$25.00 English Coverts, silk lined....

\$50 00 Montagnacs, Imported......

in Mexico and the United States,

One of the most interesting documents of the ampaign was circulated last night among the thousands who attended the Sound-money State Convention of the Democrats in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. It is a document which appeals to all, rich and poor alike, and is as fol-

"The following comparison between the price of goods in Mexico and in the United States is furnished by the Mayor of El Paso, Tex., who has made a personal investigation and certifies In United

3 75 5 1 00 70c, to 1 5 50 10 2 25 6 8 00 21 2 40 8 21 50 8 50 2136 rackers, per pound....

"The Mexican prices are the prices which prevail in the free zone, on which there is a small duty. I also find and do hereby certify small duty. I also and and onereoy certify that Maxican labor in Mexico. In the larger cities, is paid from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day in Mexican sliver. The highest price for the very best and most skilled labor is \$2 per day in the same kind of money. In the interior of Mexico, in the country and smaller cities, the wages paid are from 20 cents to 30 cents lower than that given above."

Ohio Sure for McKinley. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.-Representative Da vid K. Watson of Ohio was at Republican headquarters this morning and brings with him a very glowing report of the situation in McKinlev's State. Mr. Watson is making a fight for reflection in the Twelfth (Columbus) district. One of the unique features of the campaign is that his old opponent, the former Democratic representative of the district in Congress, Mr. Outhwaite, is stumping the district for him and Outhwaite, is stumping the district for him and opposing the selection of the free-silver Democrat. Said Mr. Watson: "I fall to see how such erroneous reports from Ohio could have found circulation in the East. The idea of there being any fear of the State going for Bryan, or that he has the slightest chance of carrying it, is mere nonsense. McKinley will carry the State by not less than 50,000 majority, and it would not surprise me to see his majority run up to 150,000."

The Republican Spilt in Westehester. WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 24.-County Clerk Leverett F. Crumb is perplexed over the receipt of two certificates from the two Republican Congress Conventions held at Yonkers and White Plains on Sept. 16. William L. Ward of Porthester was nominated by the White Plains chester was nominated by the White Plains Convention, while Ben L. Fairchild was nominated by the Plaint Convention at Yonkers. The County Clerk is at a loss to know which side to take in the matter and will wait, probably, for a decision by the Secretary of State before agreeing to publish cither nominee as the regular candidate of the Republican party. It is conceded generally that Mr. Fairchild will be decisared the regular nominee and that Mr. Ward will run by petition.

Sinck and Lodge to Speak Monday Night, It was finally decided yesterday that Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor, shall open his campaign at Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, next Monday night. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will preside, and Senator Lodge will speak.

HANNA'S CAMPAIGN PLANS. Busy for Two Days Past Looking Over the

Chairman Hanna and the other members of the Republican National Committee have been busy for two days consulting with representative men from Southern States, both Republicans and honest-money Democrats, concerning the prospects of defeating Bryan in several Southern States. As was told in THE SUN some time ago, the plan for carrying those States contemplates combinations with sound-money Democrats on candidates for Congress, which involves cooperation in securing a full and free expression of the popular will on the electoral Ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones and J. M. Faulkner

of Alabama have been in the city several days prepared to discuss the possibility of Bryan's defeat in that State, which they can do much to compass, and ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisians brings encouraging reports from his State. Chairman Hanna denied yesterday a published story to the effect that the Republicans have abandoned the idea of getting the elec-

toral vote of Kansas. "It is absolutely without foundation," said "It is absolutely without foundation, said he. "We are making a thorough campaign in that State, and are confident that we will carry it for McKinley."

A delegation of the Executive Committee of the New York State Republican Press Association, headed by William Berrl of the Brooklyn Standard-Union, its President, waited on the Executive Committee yesterday, and offered its services in the campaign.

BRYAN EXPECTS NEBRASKA. He Says the Popocrate Will Carry the State by 25,000 Piurality.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.-When asked tonight to say something about his view of the general political situation Mr. Bryan declined to talk, but was willing to be quoted to the extent that he believed Nebraska was safe for the Bryan electors.
"I think we will carry the State by 25,000."
he said. "There is not one county that the Republicans are sure of. I am so confident of the
result that I do not intend to go home before

Local Socialist Nominations.

For Congress, Eleventh district, Henry Miller; Fourteenth, Richard Morton; Fifteenth, Hugo Thomas.

For Assembly, First district, Rudolf Loy-strand; Eighth, Solomon Herman; Fifteenth, Nathan Bendon; Thirty-fifth, James McQuillan.

Where Xesterday's Pires Were.

A. M.-9:40, Reach and Greenwich streets, clevated tracks, no damage.
P. R.—1, Amsterdam avenue, E. W. Pools, damage \$10; Van Cortland avenue, between Jerome and Villa avenues, Thomas Morris, damage \$350; 4:30, 012 brooks avenue, Frank L. Wilcox, damage \$50, 405, 507 Fast 1440 arrect Fred Pawn, damage \$50, 905, 105 breenwich street, Bernstein & Samuels, damage

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Berkeley School will reopen on Sept. 80 with the largest attendance in its history. Every place is filled in both boarding departments, and there are more than twice as many new pupils in the day department as in any previous year.

Edgar Valentine of 117 West Twenty-second street and his wife, who were arrested on Wednesday incause the latter passed a cheek at Adams 2 Co. 3d years and the wife, brived to be wortniess, were discharged in Jefferson Market Court year-day on the check being made good.

CARPET CLEANSING. THE C. H. BROWN CO., 3x1 East 38th at.

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